

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

The Sultan May Be Called to Account by the Powers.

OFFICIAL TOTAL OF SLAIN.

Patrols of Turkish Cavalry Maintained in the Vicinity of the Residences of English and French Ambassadors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—To those who have eyes to see there is more and more evidence of the approach of a crisis in the affairs of the Ottoman empire. But the Turk himself offers no signs of an appreciation of the fact that is impending over him in the limit that has apparently been reached on the patience of the European powers with the process of extermination of the Armenians that has been steadily and relentlessly pursued by the Turks.

There is no diminution in the rancor displayed by the Mussulmans toward the Armenians and no sign of the relinquishment of the Turks' contention that the Armenians are persistent and determined revolutionists and agitators against the sovereignty of the Sultan, and, as such, invite the strongest repressive measures that have been used against them.

Some color has to be admitted to this contention of the Turks from the fact that some of the envoys of the powers have received a circular note from the Hinchak revolutionary committee, declaring that if the reforms demanded by the Armenians at the time of the raid by them upon the Ottoman bank, are not granted, there will be a more serious outbreak against the authorities and over a much wider area than was the last, which resulted in the apparently indiscriminate slaughter of Armenians in this city.

Since Friday there has been a large increase in the patrols of cavalry in the Rapia, the suburb of Constantinople, in which are situated the French and English ambassadors' residences, and in Beyruth and Pera. This is the Sultan's precautionary measure against future outrages, in compliance with the warning contained in the note from the powers. These troops, it is understood, come under the authority of those who are warned that they will be responsible if outbreaks involving the destruction of property and loss of life occur.

But the troops are at the same time authorized to use their arms in self-defense if they are attacked. These so-called precautionary measures have not improved the situation and have rather served to extend the feeling of terrorism on account of the feeling of doubt as to what secondary and veiled meaning may be hidden behind the letter of instructions to the troops. Meantime the British relief committee is busy with the work of helping the distressed Armenians.

The official Turkish estimate of the number of victims of the massacres in this city is 1,100.

All Mussulmans who have yet been tried by the extraordinary tribunal appointed to pass judgment on those implicated in the recent massacre have been acquitted.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, 14.—Vice Admiral Sir John Commauld Hopkins, K. C. B., has been appointed to succeed Sir Michael Colm-Seymour, K. C. B., as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station.

CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

James Bush Murders His Wife—Other Kentucky Crimes.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Sept. 14.—A carnival of crime broke out here. The first was a wife murder. James Bush of Thompson's Station, Clark county, went to the home of Mrs. Nancy Tade in this city, where his divorced wife was visiting with her two little girls. He called the woman to the door and shot her through the breast, giving her a death wound. He is still at large.

About the same time, in a drunken quarrel at the resort of "Mother Jones," Arthur Duff a young man from Clark county, had his bowels cut out and will die. Ed Foreman, a young man of this city, is in jail charged with the cutting of a woman's throat.

MR. REED AS ARBITRATOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Speaker Tom Reed has telegraphed to the presidents of the leading insurance companies of the city that he will be ready next Tuesday to enter upon his new duties as arbitrator of 27 of the leading life insurance companies of the United States. Mr. Reed was recently selected to this position to succeed the late Governor William E. Russell of Massachusetts.

NO CLUE TO ASSASSIN.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—Rev. John A. Dearborn, ex-president for Missouri of the American Protective association, who was assaulted, regained partial consciousness, and it is now thought he will recover. Owing to the fact that he is over 70 years of age and feeble, however, the ultimate result may prove more serious than is now anticipated. The police have no clue to the assailant.

KICKED BY A COIT.

KENTON, O., Sept. 14.—While the 9-year-old son of a prominent farmer, playing in the barn yard where some coits were loose, one of them kicked him breaking his neck and causing instant death.

COTTON MILLS SHUT DOWN.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 14.—The Nashville Cotton mills have shut down for six weeks. The present high price of cotton is assigned as the cause. The shut down throws 200 hands out of employment.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Total Vote is Expected to Be the Largest Ever Cast.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—If the weather is fair it is claimed that Hon. Llewellyn Powers, Republican, will be elected Governor of Maine by 30,000 majority.

Final instructions have been given, all plans are completed and the ranks are closed up for the battle of ballots which will show to what extent the people of the state favor gold standard and how many are enlisted in the cause of free silver.

Chairman Manley of the Republican state committee believes that the figures will be the largest ever given in a presidential year and his Democratic opponents practically agree with him.

Not in 30 years has the Pine Tree State seen such a vigorous canvass with so much interest manifested. During the last three weeks it is estimated that over 700 speeches have been delivered in all sections of the state by orators of local and national fame in behalf of both parties. Tons of campaign documents have been distributed.

The Republican canvass has, of course, been conducted under the more favorable circumstances.

Maine has never heard so many distinguished Republican orators as during the past few weeks. On the contrary the Democratic host has had many dissenters within its lines and the number of prominent deserters has been large. Six weeks ago all was confusion and disorganization in the Democratic camp. The fighting fund was small and victory was practically impossible. But the supporters of free silver rallied the faltering army and took up the contest determined to make the best fight possible, and until the last gun was fired they resisted stubbornly.

The Democratic managers maintain that the doctrine of free silver was practically unknown in Maine two months ago and they argue that the Democratic vote which will be cast means that their policy has made great gains in the last few weeks. They declare that if the Republican majority falls below 30,000 it will be a Democratic victory.

The governor is the only state officer elected by the people in Maine, all the others being chosen by the legislature. The candidates on the official ballot will be Hon. Llewellyn Powers of Houlton (Rep.), Hon. Mevin P. Frank of Portland (Dem.), Ammi S. Ladd of Calais (Pro.), and Luther C. Bateman of Auburn (Pop.). The name of William Henry Clifford of Portland, the nominee of the Gold Democrats, is not on the ticket, and those who wish to vote for him must write his name on the ballot.

It is unlikely that more than 10 Democrats will be elected to the house of representatives and only half that number are regarded as sure of success. In Bangor and Biddeford, the contests over representatives are hot and the result is very doubtful. It is not expected that a single Democrat will secure a seat in the senate.

FOUND AN OHIO SUCKER.

A Married Woman With Six Children Advertises For a Husband.

NEWBRO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Anna Grossner, a Swedish woman aged 30, who has a husband and six children, was arrested here on a warrant charging her with using the United States mails unlawfully. The warrant was obtained by Postoffice Inspector McDurey on complaint of William A. Silcott of Mount Vernon, O. Mrs. Grossner is alleged to have advertised in a matrimonial paper that her husband had died and left her a fortune, but that the estate was not settled up yet.

She wanted the assistance of a wealthy gentleman and stated that she would go to his home for an interview if money to pay her fare was sent her. It is alleged that she obtained \$40 from Silcott in this manner. Mrs. Grossner's husband left here for Toronto and the family were to follow. Mrs. Grossner and her baby are in jail and the other five children are at the children's home.

Mrs. Parnell's Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A correspondent has had an interview at Bray, Ireland, with Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell, the venerable mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell to ascertain whether a story was true, to the effect that Mrs. Parnell was aware of the identity of the person who made a murder assault upon her in April of last year; that she had been afraid to disclose the name while she was in the United States, but that now she was in a foreign country she was prepared to name the assassin and that he had been actuated by political motives. Mrs. Parnell denied all these assertions.

What Lord Rosebery Says of the Massacre of Armenians.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Lord Rosebery, the Liberal leader and former premier, has written a letter condemning in strong terms the recent massacres at Constantinople. In this communication he says:

It is far above party question—none of common Christ any, humanity and civilization I do not doubt that her majesty's present advisers were with the best of intentions in the government under which such things are possible, and I think more can be accomplished by diplomacy than by public meetings. I found hope on the natural sentiment of the young emperor (the czar) son to be among us, who has such power and such responsibility for well done.

His Whiskers.

COUNSEL—Did you observe anything particular about the prisoner?
WITNESS—Yes, his whiskers.
COUNSEL—What did you observe with reference to his whiskers?
WITNESS—That he had none.—London Fun.

VERY MYSTERIOUS CASE.

State President of the A. P. A. Stabbed by an Assassin.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—A. J. Dearborn, state president of the A. P. A. was found lying in the street near his home at 5 a. m. unconscious from wounds inflicted by an as yet, unknown assailant. Besides being battered about the head, Dearborn had suffered a stab wound. Doctors have not yet decided what the effect of the wounds will be. Dearborn was evidently assaulted in the night while going home.

Dearborn regained consciousness long enough to relate the manner of the attack. It appears that he was assaulted as he was returning home alone, by a man who jumped out from a dark alley and struck him on the forehead with a blunt instrument.

STATE FUSION FAILED.

Populists and Silverites Refused to Join With Democrats and Republicans.

DENVER, Sept. 14.—The efforts to consolidate the four silver parties of Colorado in support of one state ticket in the coming election proved a failure. The Democrats and silver Republicans, however, have combined forces in support of a ticket headed by Alva Adams, Democrat, for governor, and the Populists effected a fusion with the Silver party, their joint ticket headed by Judge M. S. Bailey, Populist. These four parties, however, have all united in support of the Bryan and Sewall electoral ticket. There remains one state convention yet to be held—that of the McKinley Republicans.

He Was Stone Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—Ambrose Hodges, 79, while driving to his home in the suburbs, at a point where the Panhandle and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton tracks run parallel, was struck by a passing train. The horse was killed and the buggy demolished, but when Hodges was found he was still searped bolt upright, with the reins and whip in his hands, but stone dead.

Laurada's Captain Arrested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Captain Murray of the steamship Laurada was arrested by Marshal Lannan on the charge of organizing and setting on foot a military organization against the King of Spain in Philadelphia, Aug. 5, last. The warrant was sworn out by the Spanish consul in Philadelphia. The captain was held in \$1,000 bail.

General Morgan Dead.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 14.—Major General James D. Morgan, 86, division commander under General Sherman in the war of the rebellion and a veteran of the Mexican war, is dead. He was president of the Army of the Cumberland and treasurer of the Soldiers' home.

Clara Barton Returns.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Among the passengers arriving on the Umbria from Liverpool was Miss Clara Barton, the representative of the Red Cross society, who has returned from the scene of the Armenian troubles.

A Big Killing Made.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Sept. 14.—Passenger train No. 26 on the Big Four road killed nine head of cattle belonging to Andy Smith one mile east of here, nearly wrecking the train.

Assassinated by His Clerk.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Bernardo Ambrosio, the proprietor of the famous Italian restaurant here, was assassinated by his clerk, Charles O. Bacigalupo. Bacigalupo is insane.

Imbecile Asylum Burned.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14.—The temporary building for imbeciles was destroyed by incendiary fire. The inmates escaped.

Another Legg Missing.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 14.—George R. Legg, treasurer of Pike county, has disappeared, leaving a shortage of \$20,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Sept. 11.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—Family, \$3.00; 00 extra, 50c; 00, 45c; 1st, 40c; 2nd, 35c; 3rd, 30c; 4th, 25c; 5th, 20c; 6th, 15c; 7th, 10c; 8th, 5c; 9th, 0c; 10th, 0c; 11th, 0c; 12th, 0c; 13th, 0c; 14th, 0c; 15th, 0c; 16th, 0c; 17th, 0c; 18th, 0c; 19th, 0c; 20th, 0c; 21st, 0c; 22nd, 0c; 23rd, 0c; 24th, 0c; 25th, 0c; 26th, 0c; 27th, 0c; 28th, 0c; 29th, 0c; 30th, 0c; 31st, 0c; 32nd, 0c; 33rd, 0c; 34th, 0c; 35th, 0c; 36th, 0c; 37th, 0c; 38th, 0c; 39th, 0c; 40th, 0c; 41st, 0c; 42nd, 0c; 43rd, 0c; 44th, 0c; 45th, 0c; 46th, 0c; 47th, 0c; 48th, 0c; 49th, 0c; 50th, 0c; 51st, 0c; 52nd, 0c; 53rd, 0c; 54th, 0c; 55th, 0c; 56th, 0c; 57th, 0c; 58th, 0c; 59th, 0c; 60th, 0c; 61st, 0c; 62nd, 0c; 63rd, 0c; 64th, 0c; 65th, 0c; 66th, 0c; 67th, 0c; 68th, 0c; 69th, 0c; 70th, 0c; 71st, 0c; 72nd, 0c; 73rd, 0c; 74th, 0c; 75th, 0c; 76th, 0c; 77th, 0c; 78th, 0c; 79th, 0c; 80th, 0c; 81st, 0c; 82nd, 0c; 83rd, 0c; 84th, 0c; 85th, 0c; 86th, 0c; 87th, 0c; 88th, 0c; 89th, 0c; 90th, 0c; 91st, 0c; 92nd, 0c; 93rd, 0c; 94th, 0c; 95th, 0c; 96th, 0c; 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553rd, 0c; 554th, 0c; 555th, 0c; 556th, 0c; 557th, 0c; 558th, 0c; 559th, 0c; 560th, 0c; 561st, 0c; 562nd, 0c; 563rd, 0c; 564th, 0c; 565th, 0c; 566th, 0c; 567th, 0c; 568th, 0c; 569th, 0c; 570th, 0c; 571st, 0c; 572nd, 0c; 573rd, 0c; 574th, 0c; 575th, 0c; 576th, 0c; 577th, 0c; 578th, 0c; 579th, 0c; 580th, 0c; 581st, 0c; 582nd, 0c; 583rd, 0c; 584th, 0c; 585th, 0c; 586th, 0c; 587th, 0c; 588th, 0c; 589th, 0c; 590th, 0c; 591st, 0c; 592nd, 0c; 593rd, 0c; 594th, 0c; 595th, 0c; 596th, 0c; 597th, 0c; 598th, 0c; 599th, 0c; 600th, 0c; 601st, 0c; 602nd, 0c; 603rd, 0c; 604th, 0c; 605th, 0c; 606th, 0c; 607th, 0c; 608th, 0c; 609th, 0c; 610th, 0c; 611st, 0c; 612nd, 0c; 613th, 0c; 614th, 0c; 615th, 0c; 616th, 0c; 617th, 0c; 618th, 0c; 619th, 0c; 620th, 0c; 621st, 0c; 622nd, 0c; 623rd, 0c; 624th, 0c; 625th, 0c; 626th, 0c; 627th, 0c; 628th, 0c; 629th, 0c; 630th, 0c; 631st, 0c; 632nd, 0c; 633rd, 0c; 634th, 0c; 635th, 0c; 636th, 0c; 637th, 0c; 638th, 0c; 639th, 0c; 640th, 0c; 641st, 0c; 642nd, 0c; 643rd, 0c; 644th, 0c; 645th, 0c; 646th, 0c; 647th, 0c; 648th, 0c; 649th, 0c; 650th, 0c; 651st, 0c; 652nd, 0c; 653rd, 0c; 654th, 0c; 655

Marshall Returns to America.

Mr. Marshall, who has been in Europe for some time, has just returned to America. He has been very successful in his travels, and has secured many friends. He will be in the city for some time, and will be very glad to see his friends.

At the same time, it is announced that Mr. William H. Whitney, the Standard Oil magnate, has purchased 1,000 acres from over 100 small farmers in Berkshire the famous rural region of Massachusetts, and will also turn the tract into a great summer home for a gentleman. Mr. Whitney's son, Henry Payne Whitney, a very rich man, is building a large country house, and the estate will be put into a view to favoring the young man's indulgence in his favorite pastime. The house on this new baronial estate will cost \$500,000. Henry Payne Whitney and his wife, Miss Vanderbilt, will live in it. English gardeners have been sent for to make the landscape look as much like Great Britain as possible. The accommodations for Mr. Whitney's vast retinue of servants will be finer than those of the average American citizen.

This one estate of 7,000 acres in the most thickly populated state of the Union is something of a surprise. It is said Mr. Whitney tried to keep his plans a secret.

The only thing lacking now is titles of nobility in the United States. Mean time, however—a thought that happens to occur in passing—what will become of the hundreds of small farmers and their families who have been bought out by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Low? Will they pour into the cities to swell the great army of the unemployed there?

How It Feels to Be Rich.

Jacob Benn of Hicksville, N. Y., has had an unusual experience. He was a railroad laborer and he suddenly found himself heir to an estate of \$125,000. That would not have paid for the wedding of an American nobleman's daughter, still, for Americans of the common herd it would practically be at least \$1,000,000. Some lawyers announced his luck to Jacob as he wrought at his task on the railroad.

"Thanks be to God!" exclaimed he. He threw down his pick and shovel and started on the run for home to see his wife and boys and girls. Then reporters interviewed him to see what he was going to do. All his thought was for his family. First he said he was going to build them a good house. Then he was going to get the children bicycles, for which they had longed. After that they should have a good education, every one, something which he himself considered—the hardworking Irish laborer—that he had sadly missed. Really it could hardly have been expected of him, this longing for an education, but one cannot always tell.

Then, after the future was parceled out satisfactorily among his beloved flock, Jacob Benn confessed that he did not know what to do with his own future. "I would feel more at home with myself if I was out on the road there at work."

The reporter asked him now he spent his time now that he was rich. He answered:

"Moping around. I get up as early as ever. I don't eat as much as I used to, and I don't sleep as well. Sometimes, upon my soul, if it wasn't for them I could wish I had never been left a cent."

In ordinary times 20,000 soldiers are kept in Cuba to garrison it, only 5,000 less than the whole United States army. By the time the 40,000 recruits that Spain lately ordered to Cuba arrive there this fall she will have dispatched to the island altogether 150,000 soldiers to suppress a rebellion in a country which had only 1,500,000 population to begin. Counting the 20,000 regularly garrisoned, the whole number of soldiers that could not put down the Cuban revolution is 170,000. The Cubans are better equipped for fighting than they were in January 1895, when they began the struggle to throw off the Spanish yoke. Spain may as well give up.

Many of the Russian and Polish Jewish immigrants who come to this country are so ignorant that they believe a divorce pronounced by a rabbi is valid. Numerous instances have occurred in which husbands and wives divorced by rabbinical decree have taken new conjugal partners, fully believing they were legally free. What is more, the rabbis who divorced them either themselves did not know such divorces were illegal or had willfully kept the parties in the cases in ignorance. Yet these Polish and Russian men have no trouble at all in securing citizenship papers and thousands of them will vote for presidential electors in November.

It becomes a serious question what to do with the surplus horses on the great western ranges. There are over 100,000 of these that roam unbridled and unbroken. The experiment of slaughtering them and canning their meat was not a success. Perhaps if some enterprising capitalist would establish a chain of fertilizer factories among them he might make it pay along with the perquisites from their hoofs and hides. Unless something is done to diminish their rapidly increasing numbers there seems danger that our western range country will be overrun with a horse pest equal to the rabbit pest in some of the California counties.

Anybody can learn anything he wants to at any time in his life.

STOLE A SPEECH.

An Amusing Incident of the Presidential Campaign of 1876.

Back to the campaign of 1876 I was making a tour of the west with Oliver P. Morton and George Sheridan, one of the brightest speakers the American platform has ever known, who accompanied him to do the "funny business." Senator Morton would usually talk for an hour—a dull, rugged, heavy discussion of the financial problem, followed by an attack upon the Democrats of the south for their inhuman treatment of the negro. By the time he had finished the audience would be seated with wide advice and valuable information, but every spark of enthusiasm would be quashed. Then George Sheridan would take the platform and wake them up. For an hour they would roar with laughter or sit with their mouths open, fascinated by his flights of fancy. It was a rare combination.

One night, after we had been out for a couple of weeks, I think at Fort Wayne, Sheridan said "Senator, I wish you would let me speak first tonight. I want to go out into the country with some friends."

"All right," replied Senator Morton cheerfully. "You arrange it with the chairman of the meeting."

But when Sheridan took the platform and began to deliver Morton's speech, word for word, as the latter had delivered it every night for a fortnight, the senator became very uneasy. He gave all Morton's arguments against the inflation of the currency and in favor of the resumption of specie payments, he recited all the statements concerning the outrages in the south; he repeated all of the personal reminiscences of his experiences as governor of Indiana during the war, which the senator was accustomed to work in until the latter was almost paralyzed with chagrin and amazement, and finally, when he reached a point in the discussion of the financial problem where Morton was accustomed to compare a Pompeian gold coin with a United States greenback, he turned to the astonished victim of this practical joke and said in an undertone, "Let's have that coin." The senator handed it over without a murmur, and when Sheridan had recited the eloquent peroration which he always used at the close of his speech and had taken his seat, Senator Morton hobbled over to the desk on his two canes and said:

"I am the victim of a practical joke. Realizing the gravity of the issues before the American people, I came into this campaign with a carefully prepared speech, which I have delivered in Mr. Sheridan's hearing so often that he has committed it to memory, and he has delivered it here tonight much better than I could have delivered it. He also is in the habit of making the same speech, and I have heard it many times, but I lack his memory and could not repeat it to save my life. I will therefore appeal to him not to punish you as he has punished me, but to give us some of his stories."

Then the great statesman sat down, thoroughly knocked out. Sheridan responded and spoke half an hour longer, with his joke as his text, and after that if any one suggested his speaking first Senator Morton would tell this story—Chicago Record.

THE SACRED LOTUS.

There Are Pretty Legends of Song and Story About Its Fruit.

Concerning the rich fruit of the lotus, which grew luxuriantly in the Nile, many charming legends have been told. It is believed that it was so delightful that those who ate of it would never leave the spot where it grew, but for it would abandon home and friends to spend their lives in a dream of serene delight. Homer, in the Odyssey, mentions the lotus eaters, who lived on the northern coast of Africa, and records their attempts to detain the followers of Ulysses by giving them the fruits of the lotus to eat, so that they should never wish to leave the spot where it grew.

The same poetical idea is known to the Arabs, who call it the "fruit of desire," which is to be eaten in paradise, and it is on this foundation that Tennyson built his charming poem of the "Lotus Eaters." This mythical lotus has been identified by several botanists with that indigenous to Tunis, which is a thorny shrub, with berries of the size of an olive.

Mungo Park found a species of lotus in Central America bearing berries of a delicious taste, which, on being dried and pounded, made very wholesome and pleasant bread. The lotus fruit found in Tunis has a stimulating, almost intoxicating effect, and it is therefore probable that this plant furnished the foundation of the ancient legends.

The sacred lotus of the Egyptians was a fine aquatic plant, dedicated to Osiris and Isis and regarded in Egyptian deities as signifying the creation of the world. Distinct from this lotus was that known as the blue lotus of the Nile, also a sacred plant. Both these species of lotus occur frequently as religious symbols and decorations in the temples.—Public Opinion.

Queer English.

There is a signboard above the gate way of the Eye infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne, which tells us that "when this gate is closed urgent cases and accidents must ring the front doorbell."

About the middle of this century a notice appeared on the Tynemouth sands to the effect (we quote from memory), "Visitors are cautioned against bathing within 100 yards of this spot, several persons having been drowned here recently by order of the authorities."—Notes and Queries.

Circles around the moon are sometimes large and sometimes small because they are formed at different heights in the air.

The nickel cent was authorized Feb. 21, 1857, and its coinage was begun the same year.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

VEGETABLE TOYS.

How the Little Folks Can Have Some Fun on Sturdy Toys.

With some clean potatoes, some carrots, parsnips and so on, a rainy afternoon can be made so smart that supper will come hours before it is expected. The potatoes should be small and as knobby and queer shaped as it is possible to get them. The parsnips and carrots should be washed clean, and the toothpicks should be of the common wooden kind.

With these materials, all or part of them, and a couple of knives, a whole menagerie of animals and a whole roomful of dolls can be made. The tooth-



picks are used to join the head, arms, legs, etc., to the body of the animal or doll.

The pictures showing vegetable toys are sketches of some actually made. Of course some of the originals of the pictures were rather difficult to make, but a little care will enable the young animal maker to do wonders. Some of the best of the toys illustrated were made by a girl not over 10 years of age, but then she had spent three of her 10 years in a kindergarten where she cut out all sorts of pretty designs in colored paper and modeled dolls and dogs and cows in modeling clay.

Sometimes a funny doll can be made with potatoes without cutting or shaping them at all, but it is more fun cutting the "mushrooms" to shape.

The horse in the picture was made with a carrot body and potato legs and head, and the rider was made of potatoes. The trunk of the elephant was made by slitting the tip of a carrot and bending it up, and the curly tail of the pig was made out of a hairpin.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and turkeys will almost grow themselves.—Chicago Record.

Sky and Weather.

Boys who live on farms are generally good weather prophets. They can "guess" with better results than city bred boys, for weather is a very important thing on a farm, and the boys in the country know scores of "signs" which tell them what to expect in the way of sun, rain and wind.

They look upon the sky as the best of weather forecasters, and it is a fact that the color of the sky at particular times is a good guide to the weather conditions to be expected within the coming 24 hours.

A rosy sunset indicates good weather, but if you see a ruddy sunset look out for bad weather.

A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind, a pale yellow sky is a hint to take an umbrella with you.

If the sky is of a dull gray in the morning, it will be safe to go ahead with the picnic, for a dull gray morning sky indicates good weather.

If the sky takes on any deep or unusual color, it is safe to say that wind or rain is coming if it is summer, or both wind and snow if it is winter.

Jingle and Jangle.

Jingle and jangle are two little bells That jingle and jangle all day, And jingle rings sweet, with an accent that tells.

Of lightness, promise and May, Sunshine and sugar and honey and bees, Rainbows and butterflies wings, Bird songs and brook songs and widespread song trees.

Of joy little jingle bells sing!

Jingle and jangle are two little bells That jingle and jangle all day, And jangle rings harsh, with an accent that tells.

Of darkness, foreboding, dismay, Stormcloud and vinegar, wormwood and gall, Terrors and tongues and poisonous things, Owls and ravens and dreams that appal— Of woe little jangle bells sing!

Yes, jingle and jangle are two little bells That jingle and jangle all day, And the one that you listen to strangely compels.

Behavior that's sure to betray Be listen to jingle and be a good boy To jangle ch never give ear And your days will be merry and happy with joy.

While sadness will never come near!—William B. Lord in St. Nicholas.

Tell Papa to Try It.

Take a copper ball of about three inches in diameter, such as a big door-knob, for instance, and wrap it up in a linen handkerchief, then place a red hot cinder on the top of it, and it will continue to burn without igniting or browning the handkerchief.

The metal, being an excellent conductor, absorbs nearly all the heat developed by the combustion of the coal.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Cow's Horn.

While some cows were passing the house one of them lowed. "Oh, mamma!" exclaimed Clark. "One of the horns blew. Which one was it?"—Youth's Companion.

JAPANESE FACTORY GIRLS.

They Work for Little and Keep Forever at It.

Japanese factory girls are divided into night workers and day workers, the working hours being generally 12, but when time for tiffin and so forth is taken away the real working hours do not exceed 11. It is not, however, infrequent for girls, when the business of the mill is pressing, to work extra six hours or so, and as on such occasions they are paid extra 5 sen they are not much averse to subject themselves to such tremendous overwork.

The regular holidays for girls are about five or six days per year. A week being gunning from the latter part of the year to the beginning of the next year. And then every week, when machines are polished and cease running, girls can enjoy a few hours' rest. Though such is the strain which the factory work demands of them, the number who work uninterruptedly for a year or even two or three years is not small, and there are some grown up girls that are in a factory above 20 years. They enjoy a monthly salary of 10 yen, keep a household of their own and can, as a Japanese gentleman put it, "even afford to maintain their husbands."

The sick rate of girls is very small, only four or five girls per day out of about 1,700 girls employed in one large mill I visited. Generally in each mill a regular physician is on duty and examines and prescribes for girls who feel themselves indisposed. When a girl is absent on account of sickness, she is allowed a half of the lowest limit of wages—that is, 4 sen a day—but when her confinement has been brought about through the discharge of duties, as, for instance, injury sustained from machines, then she is entitled to the full amount of her wages till the time of her recovery, and even a certain amount of consolation gift upon her recovery.

The maximum charge for medicine is 3 sen per day, and when owing to the long confinement, the bill of medicines reaches a comparative large sum to the means of a girl she is allowed to pay it by installments after she has recovered health. But when the factory doctor declares the case incurable then the mill will undertake to pay the expenses which the girl has incurred on account of sickness and will also provide her a traveling expense. It is said, therefore, that for one girl returned to her parents in that way her employers incur the loss of 20 yen or so.

The majority of cases of illness consist of lung trouble. In some mills the operatives organize what may be called a mutual relief society, with a certain fund, which in large mills can obtain as receipts in the form of contribution of officers and operatives a sum of a little less than 250 yen in half a year. In engaging operatives factories generally advance to them traveling expenses, to be refunded in two years. But when the girls go through the service of three years their employers will give them by way of a parting present one-half the expenses needed in going back. The majority of the girls are engaged through the medium of agents, to whom the charge of 20 yen is to be paid at first by each girl, and also the monthly charge of 2 yen, all through the term, the latter being the charge for acting as security for the girl. This responsibility undertaken by agents must prove highly convenient for employers, and the latter are therefore more inclined to get hands through the medium of agents. At present, owing to the activity of various industries in the interior, every mill finds it difficult to secure the services of operatives.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Lorne Was Fishing.

There is a story to the effect that when the "powers that were" decreed that Queen Victoria's daughter, the Princess Louise, must be provided with a husband there were five of her majesty's subjects who were named as being eligible. The position of son-in-law to the queen is not, however, looked upon as in every way a desirable one, and four of the noble gentlemen in question, getting wind of the affair, promptly went off and engaged themselves to ladies for whom they had preferences. The son of the Duke of Argyll chanced to be away on a fishing trip at the time and so heard nothing of the matter until his return to London, when almost immediately the hand of the princess was offered to him. This was of course practically equal to a royal command, and very shortly afterward the marriage took place.—New York Journal.

Not a Failure.

Marie—I married my husband to get rid of him.

Estelle—And did you succeed? Marie—Oh, yes. After the first six months I only saw him after 2 a m and for an hour or two on Sunday.—Town Topics.

Circles around the moon are sometimes large and sometimes small because they are formed at different heights in the air.

Healthful Schoolrooms.

An ideal, but, we are assured, quite necessary state of cleanliness for healthful schoolrooms requires that the floors shall be dampened and swept every day, with all the windows open, the dust being to be done the next morning with a duster cloth. In addition to this cleaning, Dr. Adams, who is the president of the Orange County Medical society, believes that at least every other day the floors should be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water. The various women's clubs throughout the country whose members are interested in the work of the public schools will do well to find out how near the schoolrooms where their children spend the greater part of their waking hours approach this state.—New York Post.

PEDESTRIANS' PLEASURES.

Remarks in Behalf of the Old Original Mode of Travel.

It is to be hoped that the good old custom of pedestrianism will not fall into disuse. The bicycle rider has, perhaps, gained more than he has lost, but he has lost something, and that by no means unimportant. It is a great economic gain to minimize time and distance to so considerable an extent. The enjoyment in this way of the air and exercise and the poetry and exhilaration of easy and rapid motion is delightful, but this senseless satisfaction is likely to be obtained at the expense of mental stimulus. The bicycle rider cannot tarry to study the tint or texture of the flowers or breathe their fragrance. He cannot listen to the songs of birds or the music of the brooks. His course is over the world's conventional tracks, and, though nature speaks in countless tongues, he hardly catches so much as the echo of any of them. The woodlands and the byways, where lurk the choicest manifestations of beauty, he cannot visit. On his nightly runs he sees only the shining road before him reflecting the light of the moon and stars, but he cannot lift his eyes to the milky way or view the still more glorious tenantry of the heavens.

It does not seem a violent hypothesis that this condition of things must tend to weaken those habits of observation upon which so much that is great in art, science and literature depends, and that this will be deplorably apparent in the next generation unless some counter interest can be developed. It is a serious question whether a White of Selborne, a Burroughs or a Thoreau could have been produced on an exclusive bicycle base. Their natural tendencies might have overcome all obstacles of environment, but observation is a plant that starts early and grows by what it feeds upon, and amid surroundings and influences like the present they might not so easily have been inducted into those delightful and congenial labors that have so sweetened the literature of our time.

The bicycle interest has come to stay and to grow until some more potent attraction shall supplant it. But to balance it and prevent social, one-sidedness and mental deterioration we need the extension and multiplication of such organizations as the Appalachian club, which will soon start upon an outing not to annihilate space, but to become acquainted with the wealth which occupies it and in acquiring health and strength, also to acquire information. It is something to know the world of men, but it is infinitely more important to know intimately the world of nature, for upon that knowledge rests all that man ever has accomplished or ever can accomplish. The faster scorcher may get to the end of life's journey the sooner, but he will not arrive with as much baggage as the more moderate and ob servant wayfarer.—Boston Transcript.

The Last of Boodle's.

Another old landmark is about to disappear. Boodle's is one of the historical clubs of London, a connecting link with the days of "dandies" and fox hunting squires. More than half a century ago Boodle wrote:

In parliament I fill my seat Along with other noddies In Jeremy street I lay my head And set my neck at Boodle's.

The proprietress of Boodle's is dead, and, as there is now no one to carry on the club, it must come to an end unless the members acquire the property. But there are only some 500 members, and this number would have to be doubled in order to run it as a members' club. But, then, Boodle's would lose its distinctive charm, which lies in the fact that in its lofty, old fashioned rooms one is really at home.

It is the only club in London where one is unobeyed by a crowd and where one is never asked to pay for anything. A member's house account is sent to him only when he asks for it. Some enterprising gentleman like Mr. Algernon Bourke may possibly reorganize the club upon the lines of White's, but it will be the old Boodle's no more. Electric light and cash payment will supersede wax candles and the convenient "slate."—Saturday Review.

Royalty at the Camera.

When the Princess of Wales visits the photographer she usually arranges that her sitting shall take place in the morning. A special studio is set apart for the princess and other members of the royal family. It is approached by a private door, which leads to an ante-room provided with easy chairs and a plentiful supply of illustrated papers. A small chamber is fitted up as a dressing room, and here is to be found a maid from Marlborough House, who has preceded her royal mistress with a dressing case containing brushes and other toilet accessories. The princess, having discussed the position in which she is to be taken, arranges herself and the operation proceeds. It is etiquette on these occasions for the photographer to address any remark he may have to make to the lady in waiting in attendance, who in turn addresses the princess, who replies through her also, but it is needless to say that etiquette is dispensed with by the princess in many cases.—London Letter.

Sour

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is a compound because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gets into the system and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effect, from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—or pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." Mrs. PETER BURBY, Leominster, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists Sell.

Hood's Pills. Price 25 Cents. 100 Cents. 50 Cents.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the

3rd DAY OF OCTOBER 1896

At 1 o'clock p. m., at the east door of the court house in said county and state the following described real estate to-wit:

Lot number nineteen hundred and forty-seven (1947) in Burns addition to the City of Lima, Ohio. Appraised at \$200.00.

Also lot number sixty-one (61) in the village of Elda in Allen County, Ohio. Appraised at \$100.00.

Also a lot situated in the Village of Elda, Allen County, Ohio. The west half of lot number eight (8) in said village. Appraised at \$100.00.

Also lot number nine (9) in said village. Appraised at \$100.00.

Also a tract of land described as follows and situated in said county of Allen and State of Ohio to-wit: Being a part of the southeast fraction of section seven (7) township three (3) south range six (6) east and more minutely described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number fifty-six (56) in the Village of Elda, thence south four and one-half degrees, west one chain and seventy-eight links to the southwest corner of said lot number fifty-six (56) thence north six and one-half degrees, east one chain and twenty links thence north one and one-half degrees, east five chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number one hundred and thirteen (113) in said village of Elda, thence south to the north east corner of said lot number fifty-six (56) thence west one chain to the place of beginning containing one and twenty-six hundredths acres, except two town lots next adjoining said number one hundred and thirteen on the east now owned by J. T. Morris. Appraised at \$100.00.

Terms of sale: Cash.

As Assignee in Trust for the Benefit of the Creditors of said Estate. J. W. LESTER, Assignee.

Hogeland & Co., Auctioneers. 15 W. W. L.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Kuefla Carson deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Kuefla Carson, late of Allen County, Ohio deceased. Dated this 12th day of September A. D. 1896. WALTER T. RICHIE, Administrator.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as assignee in trust for the creditors of A. W. Glover. All persons interested will give their claims to said assignee.

W. H. LESTER, Assignee. Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as assignee in trust for the creditors of Andrew C. Shiller. All persons interested will give their claims to said assignee.

W. H. LESTER, Assignee. Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

WANTED.—SALESMEN. We want one or two men in each county to take orders for nursery stock, and are willing to pay well for good work. We agree to replace these things that dies from natural causes.

We also have a choice line of seed Potatoes Give us a trial.

THE HAWKES NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

A Handsome Complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. FORD'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

Found.

At Vorkamps' drug store, a marvelous cure for all kidney complaints, nervous exhaustion and female weakness. It is Foley's Kidney Cure.



Excursions via C. & H. & D. R. R. Co.

Troy, O., and return. On account fair the C. & H. & D. will sell round trip tickets Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 and 2; good to return until Oct. 3. Rate only \$1.00.

Home seekers excursion to the West and South Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 14, 15, 22 and 29, at one fare.

Niagara Falls and return and to all other Eastern resorts at very low rates.

Sunday rate on the C. & H. & D. R. R. will be one fare for the round trip to all points.

B. J. McGURK, Ticket Agent.

The Lima Times-Democrat

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One copy one year, in advance \$5.00
Six months, in advance 2.50
By carrier, per week 10 cents

The Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every household in Allen county. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and so such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing circulation attests its superiority over all competitors.

The Times-Democrat—The Semi-Weekly edition issued by the Times-Democrat Company, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 36 columns of choice literary, editorial, news and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

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Lima, Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. RECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.
T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN E. THAINOR,
of Darke County.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. NORRIS,
of Marion County.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. ROBB.For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,
SLI MECHLING.

A query for the workingman—If free coinage will lower the price of labor, why is Mark Hanna so opposed to it? He has always cut down labor to the lowest possible figure; boasts of being a "labor crusher," and of having destroyed the Seaman's Union, of Cleveland.

The Times says there is a rich silver mine owner in Colorado who offers 90 cents for silver dollars delivered in London within thirty days. "Here is a chance for some goldocrat," says the Times. And what a chance it is. The silver dollar is now worth 100 cents and will be so long as the Bryan crowd is kept out of power, and it would be a great financier who would ship his 100 cent dollar to London and sell it for 90 cents. The silver mine owner does not agree to pay 90 cents for a silver dollar if Bryan is elected,—he only agrees to do for thirty days, or up until the day of election.—Linn Gazette, yesterday.

Below is the article published in the Times-Democrat

Here is a chance for some goldocrat to make money if his assertions as to the value of a silver dollar in England are correct. A millionaire Colorado silver smelter offers to pay 90 cents each for a million standard silver dollars coined by the United States mint and delivered in London

within thirty days, and will pay the freight as well. As it is asserted that a silver dollar is worth only 53 cents in London, there is an opportunity to make a profit of \$470,000 on one transaction, with a chance to repeat indefinitely. But it will not be accepted.

The offer is made to accept that amount of silver as often as it is desired. No discrimination is made against Mr. Bryan's election. In fact the man making the offer wants Bryan elected, and gives his evidence of his faith in the silver cause by offering 90 cents each for one million silver dollars which the goldbugs declare are not worth even 53 cents each.

The publishers of the Lima Gazette cannot tell the truth—they do not know how, and their statement that this offer was only good for 30 days, when it was clearly made "to be repeated as often as desired," is only one more instance of the facility and ease with which they publish rank falsehoods.

MCKINLEY'S OBJECT LESSON.

When Wm. McKinley spoke at Winchester, Adams county, several years ago, he announced himself in favor of free coinage of silver, and in emphasizing his position, held up a silver dollar as an object lesson, saying: "This money is good enough for you and good enough for me. Why should it not be good enough for the bondholder?" Will he explain why he is to-day a gold bug, opposed to the workingman and his money—silver?

In order to fairly place before the people the proper status of the Mexican dollar the New York Journal requested Porfirio Diaz, the President of Mexico, to give the facts in the case, and in reply to the request he sent the following letter:

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 9, 1896.
To W. R. HEARST, New York Journal.
I do not care to discuss the effect of the silver coinage on the material interests of Mexico with a view to influencing the result of the coming national election in the United States. Such course on my part would be wholly improper, considering the friendly and peaceful relations existing between the United States and Mexico. The present political issue in the former country is the question of the money standard, and I do not wish to be regarded as in anywise attempting to affect the outcome.

I can give the facts relative to existing industries and the establishment of new ones in Mexico under our financial system, and each may draw his own conclusions as to the causes which have produced such awakening in commercial and industrial affairs. Ocular demonstrations of the vast development may be found by visiting the cotton and woolen mills in our various cities. Some are old, others recently opened. Our paper mills and their output also furnish evidence of our material prosperity. Until a comparatively recent period all the pulp used in the manufacture of paper in this country was imported, and the paper only was made in Mexico; now the pulp and everything that enters into the composition of the paper is made here. The departments of the government will furnish the exact data and statistics showing the growth of domestic manufactures and commerce.

While our material interests have increased steadily and healthfully for the last twenty years, since the close of the Indian wars and the repeal of the Sherman law, so called, in the United States, the growth of Mexico's commercial and industrial interests has been particularly marked. The consequent appreciation in the price of gold and the increase in exchange between Mexico and the gold standard countries at once operated to reduce importations and stimulate home manufactures. The added price of exchange was in effect an addition to the tariff. The importer added to the original cost the duty and cost of exchange. Our cotton and woolen mills already in operation were obliged to enlarge their capacity and new ones were established. The number of operatives necessarily had to be greatly increased.

To show the falling off in the consumption of foreign merchandise, it may be said that the year prior to the increase of foreign exchange of silver our customs collections at the ports of entry amounted to \$22,000,000. The next year they were \$14,000,000. In the fiscal year ending in 1890 our importations exceeded \$57,000,000. In the fiscal year ending in 1895 they were \$44,000,000. On the other hand, our exports increased. In 1890-91 they amounted to \$63,000,000, and in 1894-95 to \$80,000,000. There was nothing in the nature of a commercial panic consequent upon the sharp advance in silver exchange.

Our merchants are conservative and careful, and bank and business failures are happily rare in Mexico under any circumstances. As to wages and the condition of laboring men, considering the nature of work and the nature of industry, they compare favorably with those in other countries. The demand for skilled labor has

grown with the great increase in the number of mills and manufactures. This demand in all branches of labor is strong. The added exchange has not impaired the value of our dollar as applied to the purchase of articles of home manufacture. Its buying power is unchanged in this respect, and prices for domestic merchandise and produce vary only according to the supply and the demand.

Heavy investments of foreign capital in Mexican enterprises have been made since the appreciation of gold elsewhere.

There is another point of view. The foreign debt of the country is payable in gold. The duties on imported merchandise are collected in silver, or on that basis. The high rates of exchange, together with the decrease in our customs collections before alluded to, have caused a considerable shrinkage in this source of revenue.

The Journal's special commissioner in Mexico appends the following statement:

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 9.
What President Diaz sends herewith on the effect of free silver coinage in Mexico is given double importance by the facts that Mexico is one of the most prosperous of the silver using nations, and that its prosperity has been attained under the statesmanlike administration of the veteran Executive who now sends this personal message to the Journal. Shallow observers who have been shaken by the sight of Mexican dollars selling in the United States for 53 cents, while ignoring the fact that in Mexico they buy as much, and only as much wheat now as in 1880, will learn from the President of the Mexican Republic how stimulating upon productive industry is a dollar which it does not pay to hoard, but to spend which keeps ever its normal value, and so doing keeps always stable the prices of commodities for which it is exchanged.W. E. Lewis,
The Journal's Special Commissioner to Mexico.

Republican Intolerance.

Republicans in New England do not go about their political bulldozing with shotguns, but they employ just as effective weapons for their section. President Andrews of Brown university is a tariff reformer and free silverite, it appears, and the Boston Commercial Bulletin notes that "it is currently reported that the business men of Providence and elsewhere are a unit against making gifts to a college engaged in the dissemination of the most flagrant heresies of free silver and free trade." This, we assume, is a fair specimen of the tolerance of political opinion in those parts of which we hear so much in lectures to southern Democrats.—Charleston News and Courier.

If free coinage of silver be re-enacted, there will not only be an activity of silver money, but its use in necessarily increased volume will denote gold of its appreciating qualities, and, lowering its value as bullion, make it also active money along with silver.

A Monstrous Doctrine.

McKinley has accepted this platform, and it will certainly defeat him, as it ought to do. It is a monstrous doctrine that Americans are not to be allowed to control their own currency without the consent of England. And, as every one knows, that is what the platform declaration in favor of "international agreement" means.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The farmer and the laborer recognize the fact that every bill of currency legislation had at Washington since the civil war ended has been dictated by the banking interest and would so continue if McKinley were elected.

At Cross Purposes.

Ex-President Harrison took the wind out of McKinley's sails when he declared the tariff was a dead issue. McKinley, however, has assurances from Mark Hanna that the tariff is an issue, and he will maintain his assertion whenever Mark permits him to speak.—Kansas City Times.

When a gold dollar is forced 50 per cent above its true value, the laborer is bound to be forced to an equal extent below par.

Cruel and Absurd.

McKinley talks about "overproduction" and "under consumption," when corn is being wasted in Kansas, while people are starving in New York. There are times when absurdity is wicked.—Exchange.

Every workingman who thinks at all knows that if gold is forced up and prices down wages must follow prices as low as they go.

Russia's hypocritical policy is seen in Persia so less than in Turkey and China. In the year 1880 Persia was about to enter on the construction of a system of railroads. The shah favored it. But Russia found it out. Railroads through Persia meant a quickening of trade that would help poor, weak Persia financially and might injure big, rich Russia somewhat, at least until certain railways of her own were finished. So Russia put the screws to the shah and forced him to promise that no railroads should be built in Persia before the year 1900, and the agreement stands.

Cardinal Satolli's successor as papal delegate, Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli, will assume the duties of his office at Washington about Oct. 1, when Satolli will sail away. Satolli has made many friends by his wise and moderate course during his stay in America.

THAT DREADED INFLOX.

Significance of the Increased Production of Silver Under Free Coinage.

A table showing the following inquiry:

It is pointed out that the country went for free silver in November, the day after the gold standard was established, and that the gold standard was established the day after the silver standard was established.

I am a free silver man, and the more I know of the only one that I cannot satisfy myself by answer. The free silver and gold standard are both good, and the gold standard is the only one that I can satisfy myself by answer. I think you will see the value of gold.

That question is very easily answered. In the first place, there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement that the production of silver would triple under free coinage. Our present output is, roughly speaking, 70,000,000 ounces a year. If any man knew where 100,000,000 ounces more could be produced each year, the country would be delighted to have the benefit of his knowledge. The statement is absurd. Secondly, such an increase of production would be in the highest degree beneficial to silver wealth, and the more wealth the country can produce the better it will be for the country. The average gold miner, the silver producer, as though it were a nuisance to be abated, as if in some insupportable way it cast a blight upon the nation. Thirdly, there will be no increase unless the value of silver rises. There would be nothing to sum where the production. So the statement that the product would increase carries with it the admission that under free coinage silver will rise in value. If, then, we can increase the value per ounce and at the same time increase the output two or three fold, in a business point of view it is sheer idocy for not to do it.

Fourthly, a very large increase of production would affect the market price of silver measured in gold. If the increase were large enough, it would break the ratio of 16 to 1. The effect of that would be to send gold to a premium over silver, and our metallic money in circulation would consist exclusively of the latter. This would cheapen in proportion as its quantity increased. That is to say, prices would become higher. It would take more dollars to buy a given quantity of goods. The effect would be to stimulate business, for industrial activity always accompanies rising prices. Our silver being cheaper than gold would keep it at home and send it abroad to buy goods and suffer a loss on the exchange. This is what India, China, Japan and Mexico are now doing. Thus the premium on gold would operate as a protective tariff for American industries. At the same time, the United States having stopped using gold as a currency, that metal would cheapen abroad, where our surplus products are sold, and our wheat, cotton, petroleum, hides and bread-stuffs would exchange for more gold than they do now.

Finally, whether gold went to a premium or not, the re-monetization of silver would enable us to compete in the European market on more equal terms with silver using nations. In our currency an ounce of silver would represent \$1.29 no matter how silver might rise or fall. It would be a bushel of wheat in London for an ounce of silver in American money. It would be worth \$2.24 instead of 85 cents as it is now. Under present conditions a bushel of wheat in India sells a bushel of wheat for an ounce of silver, it means as many rupees as it ever did. These rupees will pay as much taxes and debt as they ever would in India, and will buy the same necessities of life. In short, the Indian gets as much money and as good money as he ever did.

The American, competing with the Indian, also gets an ounce of silver or its equivalent. But this equivalent in our appreciated money is, as before stated, only 65 cents. This 65 cents will buy for the American farmer as much of some things as \$1.29 would 28 years ago, but it will not buy as much of all things. Some prices have fallen more than others. Educational charges, doctors' bills, lawyers' fees and the like have fallen very little, if any. Debts remain the same, while taxes have actually increased.—National Budgetist.

Thornton in 1893.

In a letter to Mr. George Gunton, editor of The Social Economist, New York, under date of July 7, 1893, Senator Thornton of Nebraska said: "The recent events, instead of bringing me to believe in the single gold standard, have had quite the opposite result. For the world at large to abandon the use of silver money would be to greatly enhance the power of gold, to greatly diminish the volume of money, and thereby the borrowing classes and the producing classes would be more at the mercy of the money holders than they ever have been heretofore. The United States is a silver producing country and I do not believe it an effort to let those nations not silver producing compel it to abandon silver as a money."

"It is a fact that we should, if necessary, buy gold at a premium to secure our future business, and that the American people should be compelled to pay higher prices in human labor and human endeavor for a dollar because of the adoption of the single gold standard. I am an advocate of the silver money."

We are old and not either in manufactures or money of the outside world.

Hamilton.

Alexander Hamilton, in advocating the minting of 1793, argued for a coin for not attaching the mint of money exclusively to one metal, the minting that to do so would be to give the office and character of one of them a money and reduce it to the situation of a mere merchandise, and the second, that to limit the use of either of the metals as money is to judge the quantity of the circulating medium and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the merits of a fall with the evils of a scanty circulation."

The Boer Penny.

The Transvaal penny is a note worthy coin, and for more reasons than one. As a specimen of coinage it is fairly good—better perhaps than its English equivalent. The reverse is magnificently significant, the lion stands for African savagery, which the Boer has vanquished, transported on his war chariot, the trek wagon. The obverse shows President Kruger's head.

BULL FIGHT IN YUCATAN.

The Bull Tortured Into a Frenzy and Banned With Gunpowder.

In the line of architecture the bull ring of Oventzou, where it is said the best bull fights in Yucatan are now held, is as curious and original a structure as the late Brigham Young's umbrella-like tabernacle. It is merely a huge scaffold, perhaps 1,800 feet in circumference, erected and held together without a nail, being made of poles bound together with withes. The interior is inclosed by long poles crossing and interlacing each other, and in like manner it is divided into boxes by interlacing poles. The whole forms a gigantic frame of rustic latticework, assisted by the thrust of palm leaves. It will hold perhaps 3,000 people, with its customary packing, but though there were only a few hundred on the occasion of when I wrote the great frail scaffold trembled and swayed alarmingly when excitement ran high. Over the doors of the "boxes" is inscribed Plazo No. 1, "Plazo No. 2," etc., and there is considerable choice in the seats, as one side is exposed to the full blaze of the sun.

Each box has its separate proprietor, who stands in the doorway inviting you to ascend, holding in his hand a short ladder of four or five steps. For a medio you may have a seat in the sun, or for four times that amount (dos reales, 25 cents) a front bench on the shady side, and in either case you may remain all day if you like or as long as you can stand the barbarous sport. On this holy occasion the population of Oventzou was out en masse, including a large proportion of women and children. At the feet of those occupying the front seat was a large compact row of boys and girls, with their heads poked through the railing and their black legs dangling down, fringing the whole circle on the amphitheater. Opposite the judges' stand was a band of music, the leader of which wore a grotesque mask caricaturing a Negro's face, though his own was black and ugly enough in all conscience.

It was the usual cowardly, cruel spectacle—in one particular even meaner than any I have ever seen before. After torturing the bull into a frenzy of rage they lassoed and held him firmly by the horns while the picadors fired upon his back the figure of a soldier in a cocked hat seated in a saddle. Both rider and saddle were made of wood, paper and gunpowder forming a formidable piece of fireworks. When it was firmly secured, all fell back at a safe distance. The picadors mounted and with poised spears took their places in the ring, the band struck up the Mexican hymn national and at the instant the noise was shipped hurrying the bull the rockets were let off within a few feet of the animal's nose.

His first dish was furious. Maddened by the warring and explosion the shouts of the crowd and the fire and smoke of the engine of torture on his back, he dashed himself at every picador receiving thrust after thrust from their spears. Finally the powder burned out, and the poor beast, streaming with blood and roasted back, bellowed for mercy and crawled feebly around the ring looking for some way of escape and rising imploring eyes to the spectators. But finding no mercy even in the mild faces of the women and children. It was a horrible sight, and I am almost glad to tell you that before the three bulls which had been provided for the afternoon a sport were dispatched several of the brutal picadors were unhorsed and received injuries which will disable them for many a day. And I was amazed to hear a party near me complaining that bull fights are nowadays such tame affairs. It is well known that President Diaz is not in favor of the national diversion and keeps it under so many restrictions that its dangers are being greatly mitigated—and its excitement as well.—Florida Letter.

Australian Trackers.

The "black tracker" is one of the most useful members of the Australian police force. He is to be found in uniform at all the outposts throughout the colonies, and his services are in constant demand. He is recruited from the aboriginal tribes who, as a rule, are so good at tracking animals as they are at tracking men. It is said that the Australian aboriginals are of a very savage tribe, not including the North American Indians. And these traits make him a substitute for the bloodhounds used in America and other countries.

The Boer Penny.

The Transvaal penny is a note worthy coin, and for more reasons than one. As a specimen of coinage it is fairly good—better perhaps than its English equivalent. The reverse is magnificently significant, the lion stands for African savagery, which the Boer has vanquished, transported on his war chariot, the trek wagon. The obverse shows President Kruger's head.

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE AND GET LEFT.

A Complete Line of Fall And Winter Goods At The WAUGH SHOE STORE 31 PUBLIC SQ., LIMA, O.

PROMOTED AGAIN.

Mr. E. W. Hiner Becomes A. G. P. A. of the Lima Northern

A Merited Recognition of Ability Forfeited by One of Lima's Prominent Railroad Men.

The following bulletin was issued this morning by general manager C. H. Roser, of the Lima Northern railway:

BULLETIN NO. 10.

Mr. E. W. Hiner has been appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Lima Northern railway, effective this date.

C. H. ROSER, Gen'l Mgr.

Mr. Hiner has been general agent of the Lima Northern since it began running trains, and the new position given him will be additional to his present one. He will have charge of all the passenger traffic between Lima and Adrian. The new position is one of responsibility, and the tendering of it to Mr. Hiner is a substantial recognition of the appreciation general manager Roser has of Mr. Hiner's ability as a railroad man.

SETTLED.

Dolphos Water Works Trustees Refused an Order.

The Case of Contempt Dismissed on a Promise to Return the Money Drawn from Treasurer Young.

Nine o'clock this morning was the time set by Judge Biehle to hear the pleadings in the case of contempt of court brought by W. H. Chandley and others against the city of Delphos, or rather Geo. A. Almy, Louis Leitch and Walter W. Read, the water works trustees and city treasurer Arnold B. Young. The case was called in court last Thursday and testimony introduced. It was shown that the trustees has issued an order for \$15,250 on the city treasurer in favor of Shaw-Kendall Engineering Co., sub-contractors for the water works construction at Delphos, while there was a temporary restraining order by the court forbidding the payment of any money to the Shaw-Kendall Co. Before the case was called this morning, the defense held a consultation with their attorneys and it was decided to make the proposition to the court and to the plaintiff that the proceedings be dropped by the refunding of the amount of the order issued. This was satisfactory to both the court and the ones bringing the action. The judge allowed the proceeding to be dismissed, provided the \$15,250 be refunded or restored within two days and the costs be paid by the defense. To this the defense consented, and accordingly purged themselves from the penalty of contempt of court.

MAY BE THE MAN.

The Bank Draft Crook Thought to be Under Arrest at Columbus.

There is a man under arrest at Columbus, who is believed to be the man Hunter, alias Howard, alias Fredericks and Fenton, who on July 25th, so cleverly raised a \$9 draft to \$900 and exchanged it at the office of the South Side Building & Loan Association for \$800 worth of stock and \$300 in cash.

The prisoner at Columbus is sitting under the name of Harry Handy. He was arrested by detectives Humble and Kreiner, of Columbus, Saturday night, and his description tallies with that furnished of the supposed Hunter. The signature on the raised draft, that was passed here also tallies with the handwriting of the man whom the Columbus prisoner is supposed to be.

The man has not yet been identified, but the Columbus officials are satisfied that he is a noted crook.

The Ohio Children's Home Society

Is represented in this city this week by Mr. H. Vesey, who is seeking homes for the wards of the society. He will be glad to receive applications, give information or visit any one who will correspond with him at Wm. Gray's, 216 north Elizabeth street. The O. C. H. S. has placed 113 children in approved family homes during the past year, while the National C. H. S., of which it is one of the twenty-two state auxiliaries, has provided 1,646 children with such approved homes, making a total of 7,006. Who can estimate the benefit thus conferred upon the children and society? The former are taken from poverty and probable crime to become good American citizens. They are placed in good families for three months; if found to be neither suited nor suitable they are returned to the society. All expenses are met by membership fees from \$1 to 20 a year and by donations to any amount. More than three thousand local advisory boards look after the interests of the society and the children.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank my friends and neighbors, especially Mrs. Pickering, for kind assistance and sympathy extended in my recent bereavement, the death of my beloved wife; also for the beautiful floral offerings.

JAMES SWEENEY.

Simons Bros. Will Close Out

The entire stock of Stationery, Slates, Pencils, Inks, and all kinds of Reading Matter formerly owned by Earl Snyder, at less than cost. Second door north of Times-Democrat office.

612

THE LATEST FALL SHAPES!

GUYER HATS

\$2.75.

We Stake Our Reputation that These are the Latest Fall Styles.

THE MAMMOTH.

Owing to a Disappointment

In some money matters, I will have to sell my new upright Grand Piano, which has only been in use 3 months. Must sell in the next 2 or 3 days. Some one will get a big bargain for cash. Address box 149.

J. W. HALPHILL RESIGNS

And John G. Roberts Succeeds Him as a State Official.

Attorney Jas. W. Halphill, who was recently appointed by Governor Bushnell a member of the board of trustees of the Columbus State Hospital, has tendered his resignation, and John G. Roberts, a prominent farmer living near Gomer, has been named as his successor.

Mr. Halphill tendered his resignation because of the fact that the meetings of the board are usually held at a time when court is in session in this city, and he could not spare the time to attend them.

DAMAGE SUIT.

James O. Ohler is Sued by Helen W. Boone, for \$2,000.

A suit has been filed in common pleas court by Helen W. Boone, through R. B. Boone, against James O. Ohler for damages to the extent of \$2,000.

The petition recites that Helen W. Boone is four years old and the adopted daughter of R. B. Boone, who as her best friend enters the suit. About four months ago, while Mr. Boone and family were living on the third floor of the Paine block, on east North street, the little girl fell from a rear porch to the ground below, a distance of about twenty-three feet, and broke her right leg near the hip and her right arm below the elbow. Boone claims in the petition that the porch was in a dangerous and unsafe condition; that Mr. Ohler had several times been asked to repair it, but had neglected to do so, and that the accident was due to his negligence.

Damages are asked for in the sum of \$2,000 for the misery suffered by the little girl and the permanent injury to her right arm, the result of the fall.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Special Agent E. E. Wiles and Dispatcher H. S. Scott, of the O. H. & D., went to Perrysburg Saturday evening with the intention to seek with a hook and line for the funny tribe. They returned last evening with a string of forty-five elegant bass. They could scarcely restrain themselves and in their excitement it was difficult to tell whether they themselves had been the fishermen or whether they had purchased them with silver. The boys had a big time and know the man who can take people to the place where fish can be caught.

The Lima Northern brought a ten-coach train, with 746 excursionists, into Lima yesterday.

\$1 to Napoleon and Return, Sept. 15th to 18th—Account the Henry County Fair.

Lima Northern trains for Napoleon leave Lima at 8:35 a. m. and 5:10 p. m., and returning leave Napoleon at 6:37 a. m. and 6 p. m. Tickets will be good returning until Saturday, Sept. 19th.

Those Going

on Disciple picnic to Quincy next Thursday who do not care to take their own refreshments, can get same of the ladies of the church, who have arranged to give a good dinner at the Park at the very low price of 15 cents.

Lace Going Out.

It is important to state that white lace appears to have lost its cachet as a final note in every demi-toilet. Honiton inserting and spangled chiffon seem to be in line for popular favor. More of that anon.

Nobody need have Neuralgia. Get Dr. Miles' Pain Pills from Druggists. "One cent a dose."

Leaders Are Shot.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 14.—The leaders of the conspiracy against the Spanish government in the province of Cavite have been shot.

The 2 cent bronze piece is composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent of tin and zinc.

A German patent covers Prussia and all the states of the German empire.

A Queer Barometer.

At the public library at Macon there is a barometer made simply of thin strips of cedar placed together and stuck perpendicularly in a base rest of wood. When it is going to rain, the strips bend down, and when it is to be dry they stand rigidly stiff and straight. It is said to indicate coming storms unfailingly.

Dead as a Doornail.

"As dead as a doornail" at first seems utterly senseless, but becomes lively and picturesque when we remember that knockers were once universally used. Beneath the knocker, in order to prevent disfiguring the door, a large nail or bolt was driven. An impatient caller, waiting for the door to be opened, would frequently use the knocker with great force, and the irreversibility of the nail gave rise to this expression.

Most Likely.

Hurst—Wilkins says that he does not desire wealth for itself.
Worst—No, but I guess he desires it for himself.—Vanity.

THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

Remote Antiquity and the Romance of Its Literature.

One Breton investigator has affirmed that Welsh was the language of the Titans, while another has explicitly stated that it was the mother tongue of "Saturn, Jupiter and the other principal gods of heathen antiquity." Upon so obscure a point we may, perhaps, be allowed to retain our doubts, nor are we called upon to bow with absolute deference to the conclusion arrived at by a more modern Cymric scholar that the scheme of Dante's "Divina Commedia" is due to Celtic sources. No one, however, would dream of contesting that to the Cymric branch of the Celtic race we owe the origin of the Arthurian legend.

We do not know whether it will be one of the duties of the Welsh university to endeavor to revive the real, unadulterated Celtic literary traditions and to purge and purify them from the accretions due to foreign influence. We should be disposed to say that Celtic scholarship will be more beneficial and more successfully employed in collecting the indications of the influence exercised by the Celtic spirit over the English language, English romance and English ways of thought during the very period when it was supposed to have been repressed, if not wholly destroyed. Criticism, too, will have abundant work on its hands in seeking to separate the authentic from the spurious in the alleged writings of the earlier Welsh bards.

In the first year of the century there was published the "Myvrian Archaeology of Wales," a collection of the most celebrated works in Welsh literature from A. D. 500 to A. D. 1400, under the editorship of Mr. Jones, Mr. Edward Williams, known locally as Edward of Glamorgan, and Dr. Owen Pugb. But though 77 poems are there ascribed to Taliesin, Mr. Stephens considers that 57 of them are demonstrably spurious and that only 12 of them are probably genuine—that is to say, belong to the age to which they are attributed. Few scholars, however, would be prepared to challenge the assertion of Roman that the sixth century was the golden age of Cymric literature, though its first epoch is usually taken to start from still remoter times and to extend to the date of the Norman conquest, but it is not till the chronicle of Caradoc, a somewhat dry record, recalling in its general scheme the more famous Anglo-Saxon chronicle. To the same period belongs the chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth. But, as though a Welshman by birth, the Bishop of St. Asaph elected to write in Latin, we presume that his labors, however interesting and important, would not be claimed by true Welshmen as a portion of Celtic literature.—London Standard.

A CURIOUS OCCUPATION.

Men Who Live In Dark Caverns In France and Raise Mushrooms.

The cultivation of mushrooms is really a matter of "ancient history" in France. The people are so fond of them and find them so nutritious as well as profitable that very few Frenchmen are so poor as to be obliged to do without their beloved vegetable.

Notwithstanding the antiquity of the mushroom it is, even in these days of enlightenment, a mystery. Nobody, save a few savants, knows much about it, but everybody in France knows that it can be made to grow in almost any quantity desired.

The mushroom loves a place that is cool, damp and dark, and it is for this reason that the mushroom is almost invariably cultivated in subterranean excavations throughout France.

In the department of the Seine there are over 3,000 of these caves, and in them live about 300 people—"chamignonists," who rarely see the daylight. The descent into these caves is by way of rope ladders.

One of the most interesting sights around Paris is the subterranean excavations where this vegetable is raised. Some of the caves are nothing more or less than tunnels, while others are exhausted stone quarries, quite a number of them extending under the streets of the city. These caves have to be specially prepared for their growth, and great care and attention are given to their keeping and perfect preservation.

The temperature varies but little in summer, and only climatic influences, that is a very wet or very dry season, more than one of heat or cold, tends to affect the daily production of the beds. As nearly as possible a temperature of 42 degrees F. is maintained. It is also considered of great importance that the air currents move invariably in the same direction. This should be from north to south, and never more than slightly appreciable. The mushroom beds are prepared by sprinkling a quantity of dried and pulverized wild mushrooms over a layer of earth heavily enriched; then, in alternate layers, the mushroom powder and earth are put together until a height of about three feet is attained. In about three months from the time the bed is prepared they begin to bear and when once started continuously bring forth large quantities each day, regulated more or less according to the atmosphere of the caves.—San Francisco Call.

CAKE AN OLD INSTITUTION.

The Ancients Made and Ate It, but It Was a Simple Affair.

The ancients made cake, but it was not the rich, highly seasoned and flavored confection which we indulge in nowadays. They had plain cakes made with flour and water, some of them without a suspicion of sweet or flavor. Some of them were not unlike our plainest crackers and were often eaten as we eat bread.

Wedding cake was an institution among them, as with us, but the cake was a plain one and was broken above the head of the bride as she went to her new home. This was a special feature of Roman marriages 2,000 years ago. The breaking of the cake was part of a solemn ceremony. All of the cakes of ancient history are plain and simple. It is only as we come down to more modern times that we hear of spices and fruits and all of the rich and luxurious ingredients in which present-day cake-makers delight. In Queen Elizabeth's time spice cakes and buns were eaten at weddings. From these the fashion and fancy grew for all sorts of elaborate and deliciously unwholesome combinations until there seems to be a perpetual struggle for something new and more unusual to stir into the cake of the period.

Very many persons think cake is unwholesome. Some sorts of cake may be, but why a simple cake with a little good fruit in it should be specially injurious is a puzzling question. Cake made with fresh, sweet butter and fresh eggs can scarcely be a tax on the digestive powers, and no other shortening save good butter should ever be put into cake.—Philadelphia Press.

Fun Over the Bread.

We had the gantlet yet to run, as the firing of the communists was still heavy in the neighborhood. The bullets were whistling so angrily down one of the streets which cut the Rue de la Bienfaisance at right angles that a number

E. & W.

Collars, 20c

Cuffs, 33c

THE MAMMOTH.

of servant girls who wished to go to a baker's shop on the other side were afraid to venture over. The difficulty was turned in this way: There were soldiers on one side of the dangerous crossing and maidservants on the other. The maidservants threw their money to the soldiers, and the soldiers purchased the bread and flung it across to the maids.

This man-eater excited a good deal of merriment in spite of the danger with which it was attended. At times a girl would throw a piece of money short, and a soldier would have to fish for it with his bayonet, and even, amid peals of laughter, venture out to pick it up. To see the men and women engaged in this occupation one might easily have thought they were indulging in some harmless pastime like hunt the slipper.—Recollections of Paris.

WANTED.

LOST—A dehorned red cow weighing 1,350 pounds. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to King & Day's warehouse.

FOR SALE—Small farm in splendid location on pike near city; 45 acres of rich soil. Great bargain if sold soon.

LOST—A gold watch chain, having an oblong red stone setting. Finder please return same to this office and receive reward.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. Enquire at once.

CAMPAIGN PORTRAITS—Bryan, McKinley, Palmer; 22x25; two colors; \$3.25 per 100. Buttons and Badges very cheap. Barclay & Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—to buy a single team, a covered wagon preferred. Apply at the King & Day warehouse.

WANTED—Apprentices at Miss Murphy's to learn the Millinery trade.

WANTED—Two young men or two ladies to room and board. Call at 120 north McDonald street. Private house.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of four. Call at 54 east Elm.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. Best of wages. Call at once on Mrs. O. B. Selfridge, Jr., 539 West Market street.

Bell Phone, 116. Dwelling, 634 E. Market St.

G. L. WARD, M. D.

Office—24 West High Street.

Opposite Postoffice, Lima, Ohio. Office Hours

—8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., and 7 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN

SILVER AND GOLD

If you want to borrow money on good security, don't fail to see me, as I can save you money. Be sure and see me.

T. K. WILKINS,

9-10 Opera Block, 2nd floor, Lima, Ohio.

d&sem it

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square. First-class Barber-shop, Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hair-dressing.

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

These elegant Residence Lots in Waldorf's addition, situated on the high ground on Collett Street, between Spring and Elm Streets.

These are the most desirable Lots in the city, considering their location and price.

Call on

C. H. FOLSOM,

AGENT, HOLMES BLOCK,

And see Plat and make your selection. Price and terms very reasonable.

BUY YOUR SHOES

—AT THE—

ASSIGNEE SALE

—OF THE—

OWEN FRANCIS STOCK.

This great sale is still going on. Now is a good time to get school shoes. What you save on the price of one pair will go a great way towards buying another pair.

Remember, that this stock must be turned into money in a short time.

W. L. MACKENZIE,
ASSIGNEE.

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and thus

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,

THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Mrs. John Dixon, of Pearl street, is very ill with rheumatism.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nutt, of south Main street—a son.

The remains of Mr. Hannan, who died Saturday, were taken to Sidney this morning for burial.

Fireman Charles Dailey, of the Central fire department, is taking his vacation. Mabel Higgins is working in his place.

The following receipt was found on the platform at the C. H. & D. depot last night. It evidently got lost in the shuffle. It explains itself anyway.

TONTOGANY, O. Sept. 13, '96. Received of W. C. Shoemaker, H. S. Scott and S. Kaufman, \$2.50 for 48 bass and 3 plockers.

JOHN SLOSER, Fisherman.

Chet Hill, who was stabbed by Jerome Woods Saturday afternoon, is confined to his bed on account of the wound, but his condition is not considered serious. Woods is still under arrest but has not yet been arraigned on any charge.

WHERE'S ELZIE TOWNER?

His Father was Killed by a Street Car at Cleveland Saturday.

The following telegram, received by Joseph Wilson, is in the hands of the police, who, up until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon have been unable to locate the person for whom the sad news is intended:

"Tell Elzie Towner his father was killed by a street car Saturday night. Funeral Tuesday afternoon, if the body will keep. Come home immediately. Telegraph answer. If you see Jesse Sweeney tell him to tell Elzie. Send answer to Mrs. Towner, Seavey avenue, So. Brooklyn, O. Dr. A. D. CAMPBELL.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS WEEK.

Parisian pattern Hats, Bonnets and millinery novelties. Ladies of Lima and vicinity, you are cordially invited to come and see the finest display we have ever given. Open evenings.

GLOVER & WINTERS.

Book Sale.

Blank Books from 2 for 1c to 9c each.

Slates from 3c each to 19c each.

Pencils from 2 for 1c to 3c each.

Pen Holders from 3c a dozen to 3c each.

Box Paper from 4c each to 8c each.

Ball Bats from 3c each to 20c each.

Composition Books, 4c each.

Pencil Sharpeners, 1c each.

Sponges, 2 for 1c.

School Boxes, 3c each, 2 for 5c.

Rulers, 2 for 1c.

Playing Cards, 7c a package.

Envelopes, 2 packages for 5c.

Ink, 2 bottles for 5c.

Pens, 2 for 1c.

At Simons Bros. Closing Out Sale, 2nd door north of Times-Democrat office.

An Enormous Melon.

T. E. Bowersock, the Jersey cattle farmer, brought into Lima last Saturday one of the largest melons ever grown in the county. It weighed nineteen pounds and was the object of admiration of all who saw it.

The Raging Canal.

Early this morning Hoover Bros. big white wagon started with a large load of furniture, carpets and steel range, amounting to \$785. to Fort Jennings, O., which is six miles north of Delphos on the canal.

EXCURSIONISTS.

A Thousand Strangers Visited Lima Yesterday.

CITY BAND ENTERTAINS.

Mayor Hunt and Three Hundred Other Admirers Among the Visitors—Base Ball the Chief Amusement—Cuban Giants Win.

Fully one thousand strangers came into Lima yesterday over the Lima Northern and Ohio Southern railroads. Seven hundred of the visitors came in from Adrian, Mich., and the towns between that city and this, and the other three hundred arrived from Springfield and intermediate points. Both trains arrived about noon, and the first thing the visitors did was to get dinner. They found accommodations equal to the occasion and were evidently pleased with the hospitalities with which they met.

The Lima Northern excursion train, in charge of conductor Bell and engineer Meehan, arrived about 11:30 o'clock. The train consisted of a baggage car and nine coaches, all of which were well filled. There were three hundred passengers aboard from Adrian, Mich., accompanied by Mayor Hunt, who is a worthy official, an earnest advocate of free silver and a gentleman of genial personalities. The First Regiment Band also came with the Adrianites and was an important addition to the crowd. Over one hundred visitors came from Wauseon and the remainder of the seven hundred or more were picked up at Napoleon, Ottawa, Leipsic and other intermediate points.

The Ohio Southern train arrived from Springfield at 12 o'clock, in charge of conductor Hunter and engineer Crawford, with three hundred passengers. Street cars and hacks were at the depot when both trains arrived and all who wished to ride were accommodated.

THE CITY BAND ENTERTAINS.

There was nothing formal about the reception of any of the visitors except Mayor Hunt and the members of the First Regiment Band from Adrian. The members of the Lima City Band were at the depot and when the train arrived they took possession of the mayor and band. A chartered street car transported them to the public square, where they "fell in" and marched to the headquarters of the City Band, where refreshments and cigars were served and the guests were otherwise formally welcomed. At 12:30 o'clock the members of the City Band escorted their guests to The Oak dining rooms, where an elaborate dinner was served.

When the Lima City Band attended the Tri-State Band Reunion at Adrian, a few weeks ago, the Wolverines entertained the Limaites in a royal manner, and the latter showed yesterday how well they could return the compliment. The guests of honor were not left to themselves at any time during the entire afternoon, but were shown as good a time as it is possible to have in quiet Lima on Sunday.

After the game the visiting band was escorted to the Elk for supper by the City band, and was then entertained at the latter's headquarters until train time.

THE BASE BALL GAME

The first of a series of base ball games between the Page Fence Giants of Adrian, Mich., and the Cuban Giants of New York was played at Fawcett's park yesterday afternoon, and was the feature of the amusements found here by the visitors. Fully 2,000 people witnessed the game, which was undoubtedly the best that has been played here since the days of the '88 team. The Adrian team seemed to be the strongest, although they lost the game. Grant Johnson, the big fellow who played in the Findlay team two seasons, filled the position of short stop for the Page Fence team. He played an excellent game and was frequently applauded. There were many brilliant plays made on both sides during the game. The out-fielding was very good and the in-field work was equally as fast, while both teams have good pitchers and heavy hitters. The feature of the game was a home run made by Wilson, the Page Fence team's pitcher.

The game began at 3 o'clock, with the Cubans at the bat and "Doc" O'Brien officiating as umpire.

NEITHER SIDE SCORED

In the first inning but the Cubans got two runs in the first half of the second and held the Page Fences down without a run until the second half of the third, when the latter tied the score by getting two runs. In the fourth inning neither side scored. In the fifth the Cubans got one run, but the Page Giants scored a lead of one run by scoring two in their half. They were not long in the lead, however, for in the first half of the sixth, with hard hitting on the part of the Cubans and two costly errors by the Page team, the former scored five runs, making the score 6 to 4 in their favor. In the second half of the seventh the Page Giants advanced their score to 6, and neither side scored again. The score by innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Cuban Giants.. 0 2 0 1 5 0 0—8
Page Giants.. 0 6 2 0 2 0 0—8

The two teams returned to Adrian

last night and went to Montpelier, Ind., to play to-day.
The excursion trains left Lima at 6 o'clock last evening, the visitors expressing themselves as well pleased with Lima and her people.

STREET TALK

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Drennen, of south Main street, returned Saturday night from St. Paul and other points in Minnesota, where they spent the past few weeks.

Mr. Drennen states that those who claim that the ex-soldiers of the west favor McKinley and a gold standard, are sadly misinformed. During the monster G. A. R. parade in St. Paul an entire regiment of ex-soldiers from North Dakota appeared in line carrying a monster roster, creating such a demonstration for Bryan and free silver as was never before witnessed in that city. Mr. Drennen also had an interview with Senator Davis, (Rep. of Dakota, who is touring the west advocating the election of Bryan Senator Davis, in addressing a crowd of traveling men at a prominent hotel in St. Paul, said that the demonization of silver had created more slaves than were freed during the late war, and that the abolition of the slavery of to-day was in greater demand by the American people than was the abolition of the slavery of '60.

BIG SILVER MEETING

In a Republican Township—Messrs. Eastman and Daniels Speak at Gomer.

One of the largest political meetings ever held at Gomer occurred Saturday evening. Sixteen silver advocates from Lima left Saturday evening with Mr. Eastman and Mr. Daniels, who addressed the meeting. The meeting had been advertised but a little, nevertheless the town hall, where it was held, was crowded and many persons were unable to gain admittance. It was the most successful political meeting held there this fall, and it showed that the voters in one of the strong Republican townships were earnestly considering their own interests. At the meeting were many Republicans who afterwards announced themselves to be on the side of the common people. Both gentlemen gave good addresses and frequently the well made points were loudly cheered. The hack load returned after the meeting, feeling that votes had been made for the white metal.

HON. JOHN BEGG.

A Republican, will Address the Bimetallic League Monday Evening, Sept. 14th.

At the assembly room of the court house on the question of Bimetalism Mr. Begg was a delegate to the recent Republican Judicial convention, and his ability as a speaker is well known. Everyone who desires to hear the subject discussed in its true light should come.

R. C. EASTMAN, Pres. of Bimetallic League
CHAS. H. ADKINS, Sec'y 436

COURT HOUSE NEWS

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Peter Ely and Sarah E. Coon
P. F. Henn and E. A. Frisbie.

Disciple Sunday School
of Lima will have their annual picnic at Riverside Park, Quincy, Thursday, Sept. 17th. Excursion train will leave the Ohio Southern depot at 9:20 a. m. Fare, 50 cents round trip children, 25 cents 53t.

ELECTRIC WIRES

Being Inspected by an Expert Electrician.

DANGEROUS WIRES FOUND.

An Inspector for the National Board of Underwriters Demanded a Safe Wiring in this City—Will Appeal to the City Council.

Mayor Baxter, Messrs. Robert Miller, J. W. Harmon and J. H. M. Morrison, who constitute the fire committee of the city council; President W. H. Standish, of the city council, City Solicitor C. B. Adgate and Fire Chief F. M. Lewis were summoned to the office of Mayor Baxter Saturday evening to confer with Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth, an expert electrician and an official inspector from the electrical bureau of the National Board of Underwriters. Mr. Wentworth has been in this city for several days, quietly but carefully inspecting the electric wiring about the city, and, according to his criticisms, Lima is very dangerously wired, and a great improvement in the electrical lighting facilities will be required before the conditions can meet with the approval of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Inspector Wentworth claims that present conditions, by reason of the use of wires that are insufficiently insulated and the unskillful workmanship in stringing them, are unreasonably dangerous to life and property, and he was greatly surprised to learn that the loss of both life and property from electrical causes in this city were not recorded in greater number than his investigation developed.

To the city officials who were present at the meeting Saturday night, Mr. Wentworth stated that in his brief inspection of the wiring about the city he had discovered some

VERY DANGEROUS PLACES, and many needs of improvement. The members of the fire committee announced their willingness to advise

cate any action upon the part of the city council tending toward a remedy for the dangerous evil and will ask Mr. Wentworth and Chief Lewis to present the matter properly before the city council at the meeting to night. Mr. Wentworth will request or advise the council to pass an ordinance regulating the stringing of electric wires in accordance with the provisions of the statutes. He will also recommend the appointment of fire chief Lewis as local inspector with authority to enforce the provisions of the proposed ordinance. Mr. Wentworth when seen to-day stated that in most cases where

HAD WIRING IS FOUND, the electric lighting companies are not to blame for the conditions because many of the twines used and connections are wired under private contracts by linemen not employed by the electric lighting companies.

THE SILVER QUESTION

Will be Discussed by the Hon. John Begg.

At the assembly room of the court house, Monday evening, Sept. 14. All those who desire to hear the question discussed from a non-partisan standpoint should come.

Everybody Invited to Go

to Riverside Park, Quincy, next Thursday with the Disciple Sunday School. Plenty of good refreshment will be served on the grounds to accommodate those not caring to take their own refreshments. Excursion train will leave the Ohio Southern depot at Bellefontaine avenue at 9:20 a. m., and returning will arrive in Lima at 5:05 p. m. 50 cents round trip children, 25 cents. This includes admission to the park 53t.

GEO. W. COE.
Piano Tuner.
FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at Downard & S as a book store or telephone No. 364.

FOR SCHOOL WEAR.

A special lot durable Fast Black Hose, all sizes 14c
Boys' "sure to wear" good Fast Black Hose, all sizes 17c
Neat bordered school Kerchiefs 3c
Handkerchiefs of good material 5c
Children's Nazareth Knit Waists 15c
Children's Superior 'Economy' Knit Waists 25c

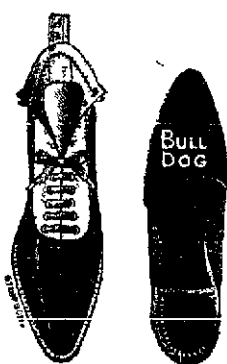
Feldmann & Co.
218 N. MAIN ST.

Our "AGNEZ" and "LE VERN" Kid Gloves are the very best

GENTLEMEN

Here is one of the new fall styles of 1896.

The Bull Dog.



This new last, which is fast becoming so popular, is constructed on common sense principles, and contains "all the comforts of home." We carry this shoe in calf, Russia calf, English enamel and patent leathers. All the new shades in winter tans. All sizes, all widths. Examine this new shoe

—AT—

GOODING'S,

280 North Main Street